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FIRST EDITION

CASTELAR ON SPANISH AFFAIRS.

The Porter Imbroglio.

The Work Before Congress.

Affairs in the South.

Report of Gen. Terry.

Gen. Jordan and Meutrality.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE SPANISH THRONE.

Speech of Senor Castelar In the Cortes Upon the Candidature of the Duke of Aesta.

In reply to Prim's speech in the Cortes, introducing the Aosta candidature, Castelar moved a vote of censure. He passed on thus:-

"Now, then, to the candidature. Measuring the grandeur of the point as compared to my weak forces, if my conscience did not impel me, I would renounce my thankless task. The present situation of Spain may be summed up in one graphic description—substitution of the personal policy of General Prim for the dynasty policy of Isabella II. This has brought on a series of evils—in the interior, chaos; in the exterior, war. If I were given to recriminations, there would now spring from my lips the records of the countless times I bave prophesied that the attempt to secure a foreign king would result in a fearful catastrophe. Sad were my presentiments, but far sadder has been the reality! Oh, when I hear the lamentations of widows and orphaus—when I contemplate the ruins of the cities destroyedwhen I feel the heat of the fires which send up clouds of blood into the air, filled with tears when I see half a million of unburied corpses exhaling pestilence from their remains, and Paris, the great capital of mankind, threatened, like Rome, by Alaric-I cannot comprehend, you monarchical Ministers of Spain, how it is you have not disappeared from view, buried be-neath the weight of your own remorse."

Of course Castelar did not omit allusion to Maximilian of Mexico. Here he brought his

impassioned eloquence into full play:—
"I will present to General Prim an example
he ought to recollect as to how diplomatic moparchies exist. The monarchical diplomacy of Europe saw, with horror, in America, a land without a king, as they see now with horror another land on this side of the ocean without a king. That land is called New Spain, and this land is called Old Spain. In both General illustrious Prince of the House of Hapsburg went to seat himself on the throne, elevated thereto by European diplomacy, behind the back of the great North American Republic, then compromised in a frightful war, as now the Republic of France is also compromised in a frightful war. A woman of great heart and grand intelligence accompanied the Prince to Mexico. What a tragedy! Æschylus and Shakespeare have not written better. In a few years that Emperor-his heart pierced by Republican balls-was a corpse; and that E:apress-her heart pierced by bitter grief-became worse than a corpse, became mad (sensation). Oh, you may give to a monarch a great people over whom to rule, a great crown to wear, the Palace of Madrid in which to dwell, the throne of San Fernando for a footstool, glorious records to flatter his pride, magical seats in the heart of the Guadarrama mountains, or by the banks of the majestic river immortalized by Garcilaso, to recruit his frame, the Spanish glories as mottees for his shield, and the Escorial for his tomb, but beyond all these grandeurs. joining to the shadow of General Prim-he will see floating those two figures of the Emperor and Empress of Mexico, like the two figures of the 'Inferno,' of Dante, shedding rivers of tears and rivers of blood, and teaching by their sad example how, under some antecedents, the same catastrophes are repeated in the pages of

With General Prim Castelar was very severe. He said:—"What they were trying to bring would not be the king of the nation, or even of a party, but the king of a fraction of a partythe Secretary of the Council of Ministers—the responsible editor of their politics—the shadow of General Prim reflected from the throne. This was personal government with a vengeance. Was General Prim one of those grand politicians, like Gladstone, who renew society betainly not. Was General Prim one of these great statesmen like Cavour and Bismarck, who attempt high enterprises and aggrandize their people? Certainly not. He had had two op-portunities afforded him of following such policy, but he had lost them both. His only God was chance; his only religion, faunticism; his only reliance, the army: his only faith, force his only ideal, present chaos; and his only aspiration for the future, the retention of power to

"This great sentiment (independence) is the creative fire of our nationality. All our provinces experience in the same degree their fanaticism for Spanish independence. The Basques believe themselves sprung from their soil like their trees, they give to their dialect the antiquity of man, and they glory in never having mixed their blood with other blood. When other nations suffer-the Russians in Moscow, the French in Paris-Fichte exciting the Germans against Napoleon, and Victor Hugo exciting the French against King William, and Byron with the lyre in one hand and the sword of Leonidas in the other defending Greece against the Turks-all, all turn their eyes to our country, and pointing those who fight for their respective nations to our smoking ruins, show them how to overthrow their conquerors, and how to fight and die for their country. (Loud applause.) And you are going to give to this land a foreign king? If Scaindoes not struggle against this before consenting to such ignominy we shall weep for Spain, and we shall mourn, like motherless children, for the most charac-teristic virtues of our race will have diec, and the spirit of our country will have become ex-

PORTER CORKED.

tinguished in the world.

A Washington despatch of yesterday says: -There is no longer any doubt among Senators and members that the rank of Admiral of the Navy will be speedily abolished, partly because the office is necless, and partly to relieve the President from the embarrassment of deciding whether to nominate Admiral Porter or not. All Senators and members who have expressed opinions favor the abolition of the office. The President has not resumed friendly relations with Admiral Porter, and he manifests much disappointment and chagrin at Porter's course. The original letter of Porter to Secretary Welles is now at the White House, and is exhibited to Congressmen who are curious to

THE WORK BEFORE CONGRESS.

The Business of the Session-Prospects of Important Measures now Pending-New Legislation to be Introduced. The Washington correspondent of the N. Y

Tribune writes:—
The important legislation now pending before Congress, or likely to be brought up for action during the session, may be classified as fol-

I. Measures for the restoration of American II. A further reduction of internal revenue

III. Attempts to make changes in the tariff

IV. Some legislation to secure a resumption of specie payments within the next year. V. A general amnesty bill.
VI. A great number of projects for subsidiz-

ing Western railroads with grants of public lands, including the important Southern Pacific

Railroad bill.

There must also be mentioned, as subjects for debate, if not for action, the San Domingo Purchase, the Abolition of the Franking Privilege, Civil Service Reform, the Canadian Fishery the Georgia Senatorial Question, a proposed in-crease of the navy, and a mass of unfinished work of last session in the way of claims and other legislation of minor interest; and this is, of course, in addition to the regular annual Appropriation bills, the discussion and passage of

which are imperative. The most important measure under the first heading is the bill to admit foreign built vessels to American registry when owned by American citizens, which was introduced into both houses in pursuance of the recommendation in the special message sent in by the President in the closing hours of the last session. In its present shape the operations of the bill are limited to six months from the date of its passage, and it can be called up at once in either house. Its supporters say that the measure is stronger now than it was last session, and that they then could have carried it through the House by a majority of 30, had they had a day's more time. It will be strongly opposed by Judge Kelley and others as an attack upon the vital principle of protection. The numerous steamship subsidy bills do not appear to have a very brilliant pros-pect. They will be skilfully lobbied, however, and if their managers combine and consolidate, instead of fighting each other as they did last summer, some of the more deserving may

Another modification of the Internal Revenue laws, for the purpose of further reducing the income of the Government, is understood to be favored by General Schenck and other members of the Ways and Means Committee. The General does not intimate what changes he intends to propose, but says it is too early to go into details before his committee have met and com-

pared views. There will certainly be a great deal of tariff agitation this winter, but it is not likely to result in any new legislation. We shall only have a skirmish of words preceding the actual battle, which promises to be the great event of the Forty-second Congress. The "Revenue Reformers," knowing they will be stronger in the part of the stronger in the legislation of the stronger in the second congress them in this will probably connext Congress than in this, will probably con-tent themselves with speech-making and plotting to control the organization of the next

There is good ground to hope for the adop-tion of legislation to enable the Government and the banks to take the short remaining step necessary to reach a resumption of specie payne lecli men in Congress that resumption can easily be accomplished within a year, and that it should be done before the opening of the next Presidential campaign, as the crowning good work of the Republican party. A conference on this subject of the leading members of the Finance Committees of both houses is already talked of.

The prospects of the passage of a General Amnesty bill are better than ever before. Many members who, six months ago, were in favor of continuing disqualifications indefinitely, now frankly say that they have changed their views, and believe that the time has come to give the finishing stroke to the work of reconstruction; thus settling the whole matter, so that it will play no part in the politics of the future. If the present Congress refuses to do this, it will be

the earliest action of the next. The strong ground taken by both parties, daring the recent canvass in opposition to further grants of land for the benefit of corporations, has produced such a marked effect upon the mind of Congress that the prospects of the numerous railroad bills which slipped so easily through the Senate last session are exceedingly There are about a dozen on the Speaker's table and twice as many more in the Committee on Public Lands. The committee is favorable to most of them, providing the clause be added which they have devised, obliging the roads to sell the land to actual settlers at an average price of \$2.50 an acre; but the House is less favorably disposed than the committee. No railroad land grant bill appears to have any chance, with the single exception of the Southern Pacific, which has a strong backing from men who oppose all other grants, and support this solely because of the important national character of the enterprise.

As to the San Domingo purchase, it is as yet insafe to predict the result of a reconsideration of the treaty. There will be some talk and no action about the franking privilege. No Civil Service bill will be passed, although several members who lost their nominations last fall solely on account of dissatisfaction with their distribution of Federal patronage are ready to change front on the question, convinced by sad experience of their folly. The fishery question is one for resolutions and speech-making, and, finally, for Executive rather than Congressional action. The question of building iron-clads to strengthen our navy, and of properly arming our forts, many of which are reported by the Chief of Ordnance to be defenseless for want of heavy guns, will come up in connection with the Appropriation

Altogether, we may look for an interesting. but not an exciting, session. A considerable number of members go back to private life on the 4th of March, and naturally take less interest in public affairs as their terms of office draw to a close. This fact, together with the general lull in politics, will make a quiet session, devoted to finishing the uncompleted work of last session more than to originating new measures.

THE SOUTH.

Report of General Terry Upon Southern Affairs-The Condition of Georgia Improved I Washington, Dec. 6.—General Terry, the Commander of the Department of the South,

now comprising the States of Kentucky, Ten-nessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida, in his annual report makes the following remarks in regard to military affairs in Georgia: -

"The powers thus conferred upon me as Distric The powers thus conterred upon me as District Commander by act of Congress, January 1, 1870, have generally been exercised through the civil authorities of the State. The instances in which they have been directly exercised may be briefly enumerated as follows, viz.: An investigation enumerated as follows, viz.: An investigation into the eligibility under the reconstruction acts of certain persons to seats in the Legislature of Georgia, and the exclusion from seats of such of them as were clearly found to be ineligible: the removal from office of two county officers, and the appointment of other persons to fill their places; and the arrest of a few persons on the charge of murder, or attempt to murder, or on the charge of complicity with those who had committed that crime. Of the persons so arrested, one was discharged on a writ of habeas corpus, and the others were either released after examination or turned over to the civil authorities for trial. In no case has any citizen been brought before a military commission or other military tribunal, and no arrests have been made except when the public safety appeared to demand the

interference of military authority. Since my last report there has been a manifest improvement in the condition of affairs in Georgia. Crime has been much less frequent than it was during the previous year, and sections of the State which were then in a disturbed condition have become peaceable and quiet. Some outrages upon the blacks are still from time to time reported to me, but the change in this respect is greater than could have been reasonably expected."

A list of places temporarily occupied in the

A list of places temporarily occupied in the whole department is given, and is followed by the statement that in almost every instance they have been occupied upon the application of the civil authorities, either State or national. The detachments sent were small, but their presence produced good results. Two applications only came from Florida. A few calls came from South Carolina, on account of the threatened disturbances. Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi made no requests for military interference or aid. At the time of the writing of the report Alabama was the most disturbed portion of the department, and from the northern part of the State many applications were presented for the aid of troops, and numerous detachments were sent to support the civil authorities. In all cases such detachments acted in strict subordination to those authorities,

THE NEUTRALITY LAWS.

Arrest of General Jordan-The Accused Held

At the instigation of the Spanish authorities, and through the instrumentality of Messre. Webster and Craig, counsel for the Spanish Minister at Washington and Spanish consul at this port. affidavits were prepared and presented to District Attorney Davis reciting the facts connected with the fitting out of the expedition which left this port under the command of General Thomas Jordan to aid the Cuban revolutionists against the Spanish Government, and witnesses were procured to go before the United States Grand Jury, now in session in this district, and testify to the facts recited in the affidavits.

The result of these proceedings was that an indictment was found by the grand jury against General Jordan, and other indictments against several of his coadjutors, the indictment being presented vesterday. On the presentation of the indictments, bench warrants were immediately issued for the arrest of the indicted persons. Last evening, about 7 o'clock. General Jordan was arrested at his house in Thirty-third street, and taken to the residence of Judge Woodruff, to have the amount of his ball fixed. After some conversation and a brief discussion the amount was fixed at \$10,000, two sureties being required, end it being understood that the bail was to be given for his appearance for trial at the February term of the United States Circuit Court for this district. This preliminary having been arranged, all interested went to the house of United States Commissioner Betts, before whom it had been arranged that temporary

bail should be given, to be renewed before Judge Woodruff this morning. The bail was given, Senors Aldama and Del Monte, of the Cuban Junta, becoming securities. This morning all concerned went before Judge Woodruff to renew the bail bond, and ex-Assistant United States District Attorney B. K. Phelps moved that the ball be reduced.

The court refused the application, on the ground that, considering the nature of the offense charged, the ball was quite moderate. The ball bond was then renewed, the same sureties remaining upon it, and General Jordan and his friends left the court.

The names of the other persons indicted, one of whom is in Philadelphia, are withheld for the present, as premature publication might prevent their arrest - N. Y. Post, last evening.

ILLEGAL FINANCIERING.

Arrest of a German Basker for Attempting to Partak: of the New French Loan.

The Exchange Gazette of Berlin gives an account of the arrest of Herr Guterbook, a member of a banking firm, on the ground of his having sent a telegram to London applying for a portion of the French loan. The Exchange Gazette gives the following particulars:-An old business friend of the Guterbocks, an Italian, was in Berlin when the French loan was brought out in London. and as he was desirous of subscribing towards he applied to the firm to assist him in the matter, and eventually succeeded in inducing M. G. Guterbock to write to four different London houses, with whom both the Guterbocks and the Italian merchant werein intimate business relations, to subscribe towards the loan. It was expressly stipulated by the Messrs. Guterbock that the name of the party on whose account the application was made should be handed in; and it was moreover distinctly inti mated that the money would not be paid by them, but that the house in London would have to look to the Italian house for payment. It is stated that these facts can be vouched for by the books of the firm, and at the telegraph office. Copies of the despatches having been obtained by the Criminal Court from the telegraph authorities. Commissary Pick, armed with these documents, proceeded towards the counting house of the Messrs. Guterbock, when G. Guterbock at once acknowledged himself the writer and composer of the despatches in question, which was at the same time verified by the copying book of the firm. He was accordingly at once arrested and charged with having been guilty of a breach of the following law:- "Any Prussian who shall knowingly aid or assist any power that may be at war with Prussia, or knowingly injure any of Prussia's troops, or those of her allies, shall be punished with ten years imprisonment with hard labor."

DISASTER AT SEA.

Fearful Collision Between Two Steamers off Long Branch-One Man Killed.

On Monday night about 12 o'clock the steamer Champion, of the Charleston Line, and the steamer Isaac Beil, of the Old Dominion Line, came in collision at sea, near Long Brauch, by which the Isaac Bell sustained a dreadful crash Her starboard wheel and wheel-house were crushed, and the iron work of half the whee was doubled up like so much taugled wire. Her bulwarks were stove in, and from the force of the collision the cathead and other fragments of the Champion were cast upon the deck or left clinging to the side of the Isaac Bell.

On board the Champion there was no personal injury sustained by the crew or passengers, but John Janes, one of the oilers of the Isaac Bell, was killed. He leaves a widow and two or-

The Champion was on her trip from Charleston to New York, and the Isaac Bell was on her passage to Norfolk. The following statement of the captain of the

Isaac Bell has been received: -The Isaac Bell sailed from New York on Mon day evening, the 5th of December, at 8 o'clock, bound for Norfolk. Passed Sandy Hook and the Highland Lightship, after which he encountered

a dense fog. Off the woodlands he heard a whistle, to which he made the usual signals to go to port, and slowed the engine to one bell, then stopped. Made the steamer's light about one point and a half on the starboard bow; made every effort to avoid a collision, but without avail; she struck the Isaac Bell forward on the starboard paddlewheel, stove in the plank, wheel-house, and wheel, breaking the starboard shaft. The ship was then taken in tow by the Champion and brought back to New York.

—A United States Deputy Marshal from Van Buren, Ark., on November 2, attempted to take from a Cherokee Sheriff a prisoner the latter had arrested at Tahlequah. Mr. Ross and Mr. Barge, members of the National Council, ad-vised the Sheriff not to submit: whereupon the Deputy arrested them, and, with the prisoner, took them to Van Buren.

Recent Sorties.

The Retreat of Paladines.

Must Soon

The Black Sea Trouble.

Etc., Etc., Etc.,

FROM EUROPE.

The Cable Clear.

LONDON, Dec. 6-10 A. M .- The transmission of the President's message and Secretary Boutwell's report eastward is just concluded, and the cable lines will now be able to accommodate other business.

The Telegraph Lines Cut. The telegraph lines connecting with Orleans gave out on Sunday, and the lines communicating with Tours were cut by Prussian cavalry on Monday afternoon. Communication with Tours, partly by couriers, however, has been re-established.

The Lesses of the Germans have been exaggerated.

Minister Washburne's secretary writes from Paris that, according to his information, The French have been Beaten at All Polats, and the end is apparently near at hand. The Capitulation of Paris

within three weeks is looked for. There have been no cases of starvation reported, although Provisions are Scarce and dear. Prominent members of the Provisional Government are accused of swindling by

Frauduleut Contracts for arms and food. Orleans was surrounded by the Prussians on Sunday, and it is probable

that A Great Battle

is now progressing there. Paladines' Retreat.

Tours, Dec. 5 - Evening. - The Government is in receipt of numerons despatches from Paladines. He announces that his retreat was completed in good order. He lost neither munitions nor provisions. There is muchdissatisfaction with the General for having evacuated Orleans, and in order to give him an opportunity to defend himself, the Minister of War has charged three commissioners to inquire into the

Panicat Tours.

A great number of citizens have left Tours, fearing an attack by the Prussians. Most of the journals have also been removed to places of safety. The Government, however, has thus far evinced no intention of leaving.

Another View of Affairs in Parls. Another balloon from Paris has lately landed in this neighborhood. It brought dates from the beleaguered city to the 4th instant. The news received previously of the favorable state of affairs in Paris is fully confirmed. Carrier pigeons sent from Tours with messages of the Government were arriving regularly. The cold continued intense, and the river Seine was full of floating ice. The morale of the troops was excellent. The Mobiles and National Guards fought bravely in the sorties on the 29th and 30th of November. The troops are actively employed in healthful exercise.

Trochu's Report of Military Operations. Trochu had published general war bulletins giving the Parisians the latest news. He says that on the 2d instant the Prussians attacked the French positions at Villiers and Champigny, but, after a severe fight, lasting seven hours, were compelled to fall back without accomplishing their object. Subsequently the Prussians renewed the attack at Nogent, but with no better success. On the night of the 3d General Ducrot bivonacked at Vincennes. Up to that time he had taken about four hundred prisoners.

Saxon Losses in the Late Engagements. DRESDEN, Doc. 5 - Evening. - The King of Saxony has received a telegram from Prince George, to the effect that the enemy retired the day before behind the Marne, and that further offensive movements on the part of the besieged were impossible. He gives the total loss of the Saxons in the late engagements as follows:-Officers, 76: rank and file, 2100.

The city of Orleans was evacuated by the French at 5 o'clock this morning.

Demand for the Surrender of Personne. LILLE, Dec. 5 .- Yesterday two Prussian officers appeared before the town of Peronne, in the Department of Somme, and demanded its surrender. They alleged that a Prussian army corps was encamped immediately in the rear of the town. They were promptly arrested and locked up. The railway to Albert will be restored at once. A great movement of troops is in progress here.

Occupation of Orienne. LONDON, Dec. 6 .- The occupation of Orleans by the Prussians is confirmed.

Details of Paladines' Retreat. Tours, Dec. 6 .- General Paladines retreated from Orleans with a force believed to be 200,000 strong. He had five hundred cannon. The government authorities wished him to remais at Orleans and receive the Prussiau attack, but they gave way to the General's opinion that the place was untenable. Subsequently the General fought to the utmost, but was powerless to effect anything. At half-past 11 the Germans demanded the evacuation of the city, threatening to bombard it in case of refusal. The Prussians captured but few priseners and no ammunition.

The Wreck of the Steamer "Union" LONDON, Dec. 6 .- A despatch from Peterhead, Scotland, dated Monday, the 5th, announces that the North German Lloyd steamer Hansa had taken on board the passengers of the illfated steamer Union. They numbered 310. The cargo and stores go to Bremen in other steamers. It is now thought probable that the

The introduction of the Prussian loan on the ! market here has been deferred.

The New German Loan. BERLIN, Dec. 6.—The bankers of this city on the 3d instant paid in thirty-four millions of the new lean of one hundred millions, recently authorized by Parliament. They announce

their readiness to take seventeen millions more. The Berliner Kreuz Zeitung of to-day says:-The Chambers will probably be convoked on the 12th.

The Black Sen Trouble-Egypt Ready for War-LONDON, Dec. 6 .- The feeling of insecurity caused by the demand of Russia relative to the Paris treaty has almost entirely vanished.

It is reported by telegrams from Alexandria that the Khedive of Egypt will be prepared within a few days to arm 100,000 men with breech-loaders.

The Feeling in Russia
St. Patersburg, Dec. 6.—Immediately after the publication of Gortschakoff's note fo Granville, private subscriptions were opened here for the purpose of building a fleet to operate on the Black Sea. The Regier Ungusbote (Government Messenger), official newspaper, published an editorial saying the scheme was not necessary, as the defenses were secure, and this was a time of peace. It is understood the subscriptions have been prohibited by the Government.

The Subilme Porte and the Conference. LONDON, Dec. 6 .- A despatch from Constantinople announces that the Sublime Porte has signified its willingness to accept a conference for the settlement of the questions raised by Russia relating the Black Sea, provided the discussion is confined exclusively to this topic.

The London Stock Market. London, Dec. 6-1'30 P. M.—At this hour the stock market is absolutely mactive, awaiting events in France and the effects of President Grant's message.

The President's Message in London. Some of the journals appear with a long synopsis of that document this morning, but none of them have any comments.

The Russian National Subscription Forbidden. The Russian National Subscription Forbides.

London, Dec. 6.—The special correspondent of the Tribune at St. Petersburg telegraphed Monday (5th inst.):—"Government forbids a national subscription for a Black Sea fleet, because such an object would be illegal. During peace the Government must pay the expenses of land and haval forces. The Moscow nobility have presented an address to the Emperor of thanks for the circular, and for the abolition of class distinctions in computators with abolition of class distinctions in computery mili-tary service, declaring that the nobility are ready to serve in the ranks for the defense and integrity of Russia."

Particulars of the Recent Sortles—Probable Buration of the Siege.

London, Dec. 6.—The special correspondent of the Tribune at Versailles writes, 1st 1nst.:—"There were soo prisoners taken by the Wurtembergers and Saxons. The Wurtembergers lost 80 prisoners, 100 killed and wounded, and 40 officers; the Saxons, 100 men and 10 officers. The French crossed the Marne by a bridge near Brie, under cover of the guns of the fort of Nogent.

"Having pontooned the river, they deployed in three different directions. The right was thrown out towards Champigny. The right centre pressed on towards Villiers. The left was deployed in the direction of Noisy. All fought with great obstinacy. Shells fell at a greater range than it was believed the forts could carry, reaching beyond Montmorency, the whole range being 6900 yards—nearly

morency, the whole range being 6900 yards—nearly four miles. "At Epinay (on the northern side of Paris) the French made a rush at three in the afternoon, and surprised a battalion of the 71st. Under a heavy fire from Fort la Briche, the French burst out from St. Denis at a double-quick, while a gunboat came down the stream, swept the banks clear of German out-posts, and landed a force at Bpinay; thus occupying the houses near the river and west of the village.

half surrounding one battalion of the 71st unawares.
"The French force being overwhelming, the Germans fell back, fighting, and evacuated the village, reinforcements arriving near St. Gratien. The French then barriesded Epinay. The Germans sent the whole 15th Brigade and the 71st and 31st Regiments-altogether six battalions-to retake the village. Advancing rapidly, the French were driven out. During the two hours the German loss was 290 men and 13 officers.

Another despatch, dated the 3d inst., says :-German officers believe, on military grounds, that the siege may still extend beyond Christmas; but they hope that the French will be discouraged at the failure of recent sorties, especially by the final re-capture of Champigny yesterday."

Cable Quetations. London, Dec. 6-Morning,-Consols opened at 92 eggy for both money and account. United States bonds quiet and steaty. 5-20s of 1862, 89; of 1865, old, 88%; of 1887, 90%; 10-40s, 87%. Stocks quiet; Erie, 20%; Illinois Central, 111%; Atlantic and Great Western, 28

FRANKFORT, Dec. 6.—U. S. 5-208, 94%.
LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6.—Morning.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 8%d.; middling Orleans, 9%d. The sales are estimated at 19,000 bales. Flour firmer. HAMBURG, Dec. 6 .- Petroleum, 13 marc bancos, 6

BREMEN, Dec. 6.—Petroleum, 6 thalers, 25 groats. LONDON, Dec. 6—130 P. M.—American securities quiet. Stocks quiet.

Liverroot, Dec. 6—1-30 P. M.— Receipts of wheat
for three days 13,500 quarters, of which 3500 were
American. Peas, 39s. 9d. Pork buoyant. New

FROM THE WEST.

Rallway Incorporation.

CHETENNE, Dec. 6 .- Articles of incorporation have been filed with the Secretary of this Territory, incorporating the Cheyenne, Iron Mountain and Pacific Railroad, to start from this point to connect with the Helena, Big Hora, and Chevenne Railroad, at the northern boundary of Wyoming. General Silas Reed, the Surveyor-General, is elected President, and Governor J. R. Campbell Vice-President of the road. A committee of the Cheyenne Board of Trade have conferred with the above-named officers in regard to planting colonies on the line of the road. The prospects are that several hundreds of families will be located along the route of the

proposed road next spring. Ohio Dental Association. COLUMBUS, Dec. 6 .- The State Dental Association commenced its annual session to-day, with the usual attendance.

Newspaper Suspension. St. Louis, Dec. 6 .- The Evening Tribune, the McClurg organ here, suspended to-day. Ruliway Opening.

FORT SCOTT, Dec. 6. - The Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad was completed to this city yesterday, and trains will run regularly between Fort Scott and Sedalia on and after to-morrow. The Sanitary Embargo on Cattle Removed.

In consequence of the removal of the saultary embargo. Texan drovers have made a general stampede from Baxter Springs, and are driving cattle by various routes northward through Kansas and Missouri. The flow of emigration continues without abatement.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—There were twenty-eight hids fof gold to-day, amounting to \$5,225,500. Highest bid, 110-65; lowest, 110-25. The awards will be one million at from 110-59 to 110-65.

New York Money and Stocks Market.

New York, Dec. 7.—Stocks weak. Money 5.87
per cent. Gold, 110%, 5-208, 1862, coupon, 107%;
do. 1864, do., 166%; do. 1865, do. 106%; do.
1865, new, 109%; do. 1867, 169%; do. 1868, 109%;
10-468, 166%; Virginia 68, new, 64%; Missouri
68, 92%; Canton Co., 67%; Comberiand preferred,
80;N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 90%; Erie,
94%; Reading, 102; Adams Express Co., 64%;
Michigan Central, 120%; Michigan Southern,
92%; Illinois Central, 130; Cheveland and Pittaburg,
165; Chicago and Rock Island, 109%; Pittaburg and
Pert Wayne, 94%; Western Union Telegraph, 44%. New York Money and Stocks Market.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Wednesday, Dec. 7, 1870.

The money market develops no new feature of special interest. The money current moves with considerable spirit and in sufficient volume to meet all the requirements of general trade. Both the banks and lenders are very cautious as to the character of the paper offered, and rates of discount are therefore somewhat unsettled, as the banks can generally flud em-ployment for most of their available funds in filling applications for call loans on colleterals.

Money is very freely offered at 5@6 per cent., the former figure on Government securities, and at 7@9 per cent. on time contracts, as a rule, Gold is quiet and firm at 110%@110%, and Government bonds show a further advance of about 16, with the exception of the 6s of 1881, which are off 36.

Stocks were active, but prices were rather

City 6s, new, sold at 99% @100; Pennsylvania 5s, conpons, at 103%, and Pennsylvania 6s, third series, at 107%. Lehigh gold bonds sold at 90% for the five hundreds.

Reading Railroad was dull, with sales at 5125 5134. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 6134; Minehill at 5234; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 6634; and Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad at 4634. Canal shares were neglected; small sales of Lehigh at 34%@84%. 16%, b. o., was bid for Schuvlkill preferred. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Taird street.

FIRST BOARD.

\$1000 Alle V 7-308. 91 | 16 sh Read R. | 18 | 15 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 1 Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Taird street.

15 sh O C & A R. 46% |
MESSERS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:
—U. S. 68 of 1881, 1134/21133/5; do. 1862, 1073/201073/5; do. 1864, 1063/201073/201073/5; do. 1865, 1063/201073/201073/5; do. 1865, 1063/201073/5; do. 1868, do. 1093/201093/5; do. 1867, do. 1093/201093/5; do. 1868, do. 1093/201093/5; 10-408, 1063/20103/5; Gold, 1103/20103/5; Silver, 106/20108; Union Pacific Railroad 181 Mort. Bonds, 805/20108; Union Pacific Railroad 181 Mort. Bonds, 805/20108/5; Central Pacific Railroad 1910/2012 Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 695/20108.

MESSERS, WILLIAM PAINTER & CO. No. 86 S. Third.

Philadelphia Trade Report. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7 .- Bark-In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quereitron at \$25 per ten. Seeds-Cloverseed is in active demand, with sales at 10%@10%c. per lb., now held higher. Timothy is nominal at \$5@5-25. Flaxseed may be

quoted at \$2@2.10.

There is no improvement to notice in the Figur market, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who purchase only enough to supply their immediate wants. About 500 barrels changed , including superfine at \$4.50@4.75; extras at 5; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at \$5.50@6; Minnesota do. do. at \$6@4.50; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$5.75@6.50; Indiana and Obio do. do at \$6 for low grade, up to \$7.25 for fancy. Flour is strong at \$565 12%. In Corn Meal nothing

The Wheat market is firm, but there is not much activity. Sales of 1000 bushels Indiana red at \$1.40; 12,000 bushels do. do., on secret terms; 4000 bushels do. choice, at \$1.45, and 2500 bushels Onlo red at \$1.45 f. o. b. Rye is steady, with sales of Western and Pennsylvania at 93@34c. Corn is dull and drooping. Sales of 4000 bushels new yellow at 62@72c Oats are unchanged. Sales of white Western and Pennsylvania at 54@56c.

In Barley and Malt no sales are reported. Whisky may be quoted at 90@91c. for Western

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA DECEMBER 7 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamer James S. Green, Vance, Richmond and Nor-folk, W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer A. C. Stimers, Davis, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow
of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Havre-de-Grace, with a
tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamship William P. Clyde, Sherwood, 24 hours from New York, with muse, to John F. Oal, Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, 13 hours from Baltimere, with mdse, and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New
York, with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Cathcart, Hilton, from Washington. Schr Annie Magee, Young, 4 days from Newbern N. C., with lumber and shingles to Nercross & Sheets—vessel to Chas. Haslam & Co. Schr Restless, Baxter, from Quincy, Mass., with granite to Barker & Bros. Schr A. M. Edwards, Hynson, fm Richmond, with granite to Richmond Granite Co.
Schr Lookout, McFarland, from Portland, with

mose, to Souder & Adams.
Schr Minnie Kinnie, Parsons, from Norwich Schr Minnie Rinnie, Farsons, from New York.
Schr Sydney C. Tyler, Barrett, from New York.
Schr Aid, Smith, from Somerset.
Schr David Collins, Townsend, from Boston.
Schr E. G. Erwin, Johnson, do.
Schr Wave Crest, Davis, do. Schr R. Peterson, English, do. do. Tug Thes. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchings, Davis, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA. Ship Maid of Orleans, Houston, hence, at Lendon Ship Queen Victoria, hence, at Dublin 19th ult. Steamer Tonawanda, Barrett, hence, avrived at Savannah at 9 o'clock this morning.
Steamers W. C. Pierrepont, Saropahire: Mars, Grumley; and S. C. Walker, Sherin, all for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamers Virgo, Bulkiey, for Savannah; James Adger, Lockwood, for Charleston; and Regulator, Freeman, for Wilmington, N. C., cleared at New York yesterday. Steamers Montgomery, Faircloth, fm Savannah;

Champion, Locawood, from Charleston; Volunteer, Jones, fm Wilmington, N. C.; Louisa Moore, Sayres, from Newbern; and Ashland, Ingram, from Charles-Steamer Cortes, Nelson, from New York, at New

Orleans 5th last.

Bark Pennsylvania, Pontremoli, for Philadelphia, sailed from Genoa 18th uit.

Bark Halcyon, Work, for Cardiff and the United States, sailed from Havre 18th uit.

Bark Frank Lovitt, Smith, hence for Hambarg, at Cuxkaven 21st, and sailed 224. Bark Palmerston, Kollu, for Philadelphia, e'ld from Bark Carlotta, Praest, for Philadelphia, entered ut at Liverpool 23d ult. Bark M. Margarets, Franchesi, hence, at Leghorn

Bark Caroline Juhland, for Philadelphia, in port at Shields, 22d uit., preparing for sea Parks Syrian Star, Corning, and Para, Hutchin-son, hence, at Swinemunde 21st uit. Bark Pacifico, Savarele, hence, at Tarragona 17th

Brig Roanoke, Wilkie, for Philadelphia, in port at Curaçoa 17th uit.; to sail the 19th, having repaire t,